

## **Abstract**

*Comparative study of three months mortality of MI patients between cigarette smokers and non smokers*

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**Background:** *Smoking is known as the most important modifiable risk factor for coronary artery disease. Smoking decrease quality of life regardless of having cardiovascular diseases or not.*

*In addition smoking increases the risk of atherosclerosis particularly in these with other risk factors of coronary artery disease. This study was performed to evaluate the influence of cigarette smoking in the mortality of patients after MI.*

**Method and Materials:** *In This cross-sectional study all MI patients hospitalized Buali hospital- CCU were recruited between 2005- 2007. All subjects were interviewed using a questionnaire meanwhile, their laboratory results were recorded. These patients were followed after MI to know their mortality day in the case of occurrence information was analyzed by SPSS version 13.*

**Results:** *In this study a total of 951 patients were recruited, of them 702 patients were male and 249 female. The average age was 61 in general while this was 58 for male and 65 for female. 123 patients out of subjects*

*died during 3 months after MI. 84 of mortality were occurred in non smoker patients and 39 in smokers. Smoking did not significantly increase risk of mortality.*

**Conclusion:** *This study could not find an increasing risk of mortality among smokers. How ever this result needs to be examined in other studies with enough sample size and follow up time and also developing a standard and valied questionnaire.*

**Key Words:** *Smoking – mortality – Risk factors- Ardabil- Myocardial infarction.*